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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III. **FEBRUARY, 1828.** No. 12.

**Annual Meeting of the American Coloni-
zation Society.**

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. KEY then rose and said,

On behalf of the Board of Managers, who had this night seen and heard all that was calculated to animate them to a faithful discharge of their duties, he begged leave to present a resolution of thanks for the zealous co-operation of the Auxiliary Societies throughout the United States. In the increasing exertions of these valuable branches of the parent Institution, the Society believed itself to possess the most satisfactory pledge that its design had received the approbation, and would ere long enjoy the support of the great body of citizens throughout our country. Such an anticipation was not to be thought delusive, because the opposition made to the Society at its commencement, still continued. On the contrary, this very opposition, properly considered, affords the fullest proof of the wisdom of our object, and the fairest presage of its success.

At its origin the Society found itself in a very extraordinary situation.—It had scarcely been formed when it was assailed by opponents of the most contrary character, from the North and the South. Men, who held, upon these subjects, the most opposite views, who agreed in no one thing that related to our coloured population, united in denouncing us. This state of things, in some measure, still continues. But the Board of Managers have long ceased to look upon it with alarm. They soon perceived that a wis-

dom far higher than their own, was, in a way most contrary to their expectations, gradually preparing the public mind for a fair consideration and favorable reception of their measures. They were compelled to see and to acknowledge that it was best it should be so. Had the design of the Society been approved and supported in the outset by either of these opposing parties, it must have encountered the settled and irreconcilable opposition of the other; but as it is, the Society, instead of being espoused by the North in opposition to the South, or by the South in opposition to the North, has been silently filling its ranks with converts from both. Its cause has been gradually bringing over the moderate, the reasonable, the humane, the patriotic, from all parties and from every portion of the Union to give their aid and countenance to the support of a scheme which they once opposed only because they misunderstood it. I have adverted to this extraordinary opposition that the friends of the Society may not be dismayed by it; and I take this occasion to address a few words to each of those classes of opponents.

I would premise what I have to say to them by stating two very plain propositions. The first is, that the subject of slavery, in some way or other, will come into the thoughts, feelings, and plans of men situated as we are. It is in vain to say—let it alone. There may have been a time when the excitement now felt on this subject might have been stifled. When it was determined by our fathers to secure to themselves and their posterity the rights of freemen and the blessings of independence, then should they have been warned of the exciting consequences that would result from the acquisition and enjoyment of such rights. Then should it have been shown how they would lead to conceptions and discussions, dangerous to the rights of property and the public peace. Then should they have been called to choose between these conflicting interests, and to count the cost of what they might lose by declaring to the world that all men were free and equal, and appealing to Heaven for its truth. But there was then, no man cold enough for such a calculation—no man who could darken the brightness of that day by raising such a question. It is too late now. In this age, in this country, the agitation of this subject is unavoidable. Legislation never can restrain it. Public sentiment never will. You may as well forge fetters for the winds, as for the impulses of free and exulting hearts. If speech and action could be repressed, there would be excitement in the very looks of freemen.

The other proposition is this. That among the plans and discussions that relate to this delicate subject, it must happen that some will be rash and dangerous.

It is not to be expected, that men, not well informed of facts as they exist, and misled by the ardor of an inconsiderate zeal, will not devise projects, and hold them out to others, which may be attended with the most disastrous consequences. This is the nature of things. It must ever be so

upon every subject, which, like this contains within itself, the elements of great excitement; more especially when that excitement is connected with some of the best principles and feelings of the heart.

Now, Sir, put these two propositions together—that silence and inaction are unattainable, and dangerous and improper projects almost unavoidable; and what are we to do? Something we must do. However desirous we might be to do nothing, it is impossible, because others will not consent to do nothing; and if we relinquish the task of action, it will infallibly fall into hands most unfit to receive it. Nothing remains, then, but to devise something safe and practicable, and place it in prudent hands.

And now, Sir, I would respectfully ask our opponents, of both descriptions, to consider whether this has not been done by the establishment of this Society. I would ask the abolitionist to suspend his own labours, and consider the object and the consequences of ours. I would ask him if it is not better to unite with us in what is safe and practicable, and may be managed with the consent of those, whose consent is not to be dispensed with, than to attempt to force his own views upon men, by means which they denounce as dangerous.

Sir, this is the appeal which has been made by the Society, and which it yet makes to one class of its opponents. Nor is it altogether unsuccessful. Many active and benevolent men are now with us, who, but for this Society, would have been working on their own more questionable projects, and vainly attempting what, perhaps, can scarcely be pursued, with safety to the peace and happiness of the country.

And may we not appeal also to our Brethren of the South—and ask their fair consideration of the two propositions I have suggested? If feeling, discussion, and action, in reference to a subject upon which they are so sensitive, cannot be extinguished, is it not wise to endeavour to moderate and restrain them? May they not, if they cannot give their approbation to our Society, as good in itself, at least bring themselves to tolerate it as the preventive of greater evils? May it not be wise for those who must know that there are schemes more alarming to their interests than Colonization, to suffer us to enlarge our sphere of action, and bring those who would otherwise be engaged in dangerous and injudicious projects, to unite in our safer labours? May we not claim at least this merit for our labours:—that they are safe? May we not appeal to the experience of eleven years, to show that the work in which we are engaged can be conducted without excitement or alarm? And who are we, we may be permitted to ask, to whose hands this charge has been committed? We have the same interests in this subject with our Southern Brethren—the same opportunity of understanding it, and of knowing with what care and prudence it should be approached. What greater pledge can we give for the moderation and safety of our measures than our own interests as slave-holders, and the ties that bind us to the slave-holding communities to which we belong?

I hope I may be excused if I add that the subject which engages us, is one in which it is our right to act—as much our right to act, as it is the right of those who differ with us, not to act. If we believe in the existence of a great moral and political evil amongst us, and that duty, honor and interest call upon us to prepare the way for its removal, we must act. All that can be asked of us is, that we act discreetly—with a just regard to the rights and feelings of others;—that we make due allowances for those who differ with us; receive their opposition with patience, and overcome it by the fruits that a favouring Providence, to which we look, may enable us to present from our labours.

Mr. K. concluded by offering the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the several Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union, have, by their zealous and efficient exertions during the year, merited the thanks of this Institution.

Mr. CUSTIS, of Arlington, addressed the Chair.

He said that it was not his design to have trespassed on the patience of the Society this evening—and he had often trespassed before. But, in as much as the Committee had done him the honour to hand him a resolution, on introducing it, he would make a few remarks. As an old and faithful servant of the cause, he was always ready to do his duty, whether in the legislative palace or elsewhere.

He approved the resolution which he was about to offer. This Society ought to be the fountain; and its streams ought to be extended to every section of the country. He wished to see it so multiplied. It was a design that was “twice blessed”; it blessed those who gave, and those who received. It was not figuratively, but really so—for, said Mr. C., if there is an object in the Christian world, which bestows benefits not only upon those who receive, but those who give, it is that for which this Society was created.

It was not his intention now to detain the Society long. He would make but a very few remarks.

My days of enthusiasm, said Mr. C., have long since gone past; and I now look through the plain medium of sober truth, upon the objects of this world. Viewing things in this manner, I feel that the design of the Colonization Society must succeed, as strongly as I feel the force of any self-evident proposition. Sir, it cannot be otherwise. Reason and experience and principle, are with us. The land of liberty is not a home for the slave. He perishes there. His mind and energies are withered.

Sir, if we go back to the olden time, and mark the progress of events, what do we see? Two barks, at different periods, left the shores of Europe, and spread their canvass for the New World. Of the one which steered to the North, Religion sat at the helm, and with her, came all the kindred virtues. They debarked upon a bleak and barren coast, where, by

the exercise of patient industry, social harmony, and all the best attributes of man, they have made the land which was once an inhospitable desert, to flourish and "blossom as the rose"—and, Sir, from the seed of these Pilgrim fathers, hath descended a race of people, who, whether you shall estimate them by their progress in the arts of peace, their renown in war, or their active and successful enterprise on the soil, or the wave, have not their fellows on the habitable globe.

The bark which steered for the South, bore the Genius of Chivalry, under the gallant pennons of Raleigh, and Smith, with all the noble and manly virtues in their train. From the followers of those adventurous leadings, have sprung a people, who, born and nurtured under the fervid beams of a southern sun, so genial to the growth of the strong plants of Talent and Tobacco, have quick, yet kindly feelings, warm-hearted friendships, and genuine, open-handed hospitality. God saw these enterprises with approval, wafted them in safety over the trackless main, and bid them fix their abodes on the soil of America. Had these have been the only description of freights, which the Old World ever sent to the New, there would have been every thing to rejoice at, and nothing to mourn; but alas, Sir, soon did another bark speed her course o'er the Atlantic wave. Rapine and outrage furnished her lading, Avarice and Ambition trimmed her sails, and all the dark and deadly passions urged her on her baneful way: and would, Sir, that Providence, in mercy to the destinies of this fair country, had whelmed the slave ship in the fathomless deep, ere she disgorged her accursed cargo on our once smiling shores. This seed of evil, planted by the avarice of our ancient rulers, we derive from those who have gone before us: it is our misfortune, not our fault; but it is too late to complain, and it now behoves us to apply the remedy, while remedy we have, and pave the way for distant, though certain removal of the evil, ere it may be too late even to hope for success.

Sir, the prosperity and aggrandizement of a State, is to be seen in its increase of inhabitants, and consequent progress in industry and wealth. Of the vast tide of emigration, which now rushes like a cataract to the West, not even a trickling rill wends its feeble course to the Ancient Dominion.—Of the multitude of foreigners who daily seek an asylum, and a home, in the Empire of Liberty, how many turn their steps toward the regions of the slave? None. No not one. There is a malaria in the atmosphere of those regions, which the new comer shuns, as being deleterious to his views and habits. See the wide-spreading ruin which the avarice of our ancestral government, has produced in the South, as witnessed in a sparse population of freemen, deserted habitations, fields without culture, and, strange to tell, even the wolf, which, driven back long since by the approach of man, now returns, after the lapse of an hundred years, to howl o'er the desolations of slavery.

Where, I ask, is the good Ship Virginia, in the array of the National

Fleet? Drifting down the line, Sir,—third, soon to be fourth,—where next?—following in the wake of those she formerly led in the van: her flag still flying at the main, the flag of her ancient glory; but her timbers are decaying, her rigging wants setting up anew, and her Helmsman is old and weatherbeaten. But let her undergo an overhaul, let the parts decayed by slavery be removed, and good sound materials put in their stead, then manned by a gallant crew, my life on it, the Old Thing will once more brace upon a wind, aye, and show her stern to those who have almost run her hull under.

Sir, said Mr. C., a dawning of light has at length arisen upon the darkness of our long night. It now begins to break, and gives glorious promise of its future splendour. At first it was but a faint and feeble streak along the verge of the horizon. Now it brightens in its progress, and grows onward towards the meridian day. It rises from that land where darkness has hitherto reigned alone: where it has been said that genius sickens and fancy dies. The slave returns to the land of his fathers, the land for which nature has fitted him. While we should sicken and die victims of that ardent clime, the native African, invigorated under the influence of a vertical sun, glories in its blaze and grapples with the lion of the desert. But expose the African to the keen rigours of our northern winter, and he shivers and dies; while the white man can bare his bosom to the blast. Nature, then, has pointed out the way; and let us follow to obey her mandates.—She hath drawn a line of demarcation between the countries of the white man and the black.

Let me say, Sir, in this Legislative Hall, where words of eloquence have so often “charmed the listening ear,” that the glorious time is coming when the wretched children of Africa shall establish on her shores a nation of Christians and freemen. It has been said that this Society was an invasion of the rights of the slave-holders. Sir, if it is an invasion, it comes not from without. It is an irruption of liberality, and threatens only that freemen will overrun our Southern country—that the soil will be fertilized by the sweat of freemen alone, and that what are now deserts, will flourish and blossom under the influence of enterprise and industry. Such will be the happy results of this Society.

Let the philanthropist look at the facts. Nearly two millions of this unhappy people tread our soil. In the Southern climate their increase is more rapid than that of the whites. What is the natural result, if some means are not applied to prevent it? What is now, compared to our own population, but as a molehill, will become a mountain, threatening with its volcanic dangers all within its reach. What is the next consequence? Why, as in the slave colonies of other countries, you must have an army of troops to keep in awe this dangerous population. What a sight would this be, in a land of liberty! The same breeze that fanned our harvests, that played among the leaves of the cane and the corn, would also rustle banners of war! By the side of im-

plements of agriculture, employed in the works of peace, will appear the gleam of arms. Shall it be said that we are not liable to the same vicissitudes that have overtaken other nations? No, Sir; we are operated upon by the same circumstances to which other nations have been subjected.—The same causes will produce the same effects, as long as the nature of man is unchanged, in every clime.

I trust, Sir, that the march of mind is now upon its glorious way. I trust that the minds of all have been sufficiently opened to the true interest and glory of the country, to agree with me, that this is no fitting place for the slave. That this country must, at some future time, be consecrated to freemen alone. There are many individuals in the Southern country, of which I am a native, who predict that the plan must fail. They say we shall go on and partially succeed; that a portion of the black population will go out to the Colony, and after residing there a short time, become discontented, when the plan must be given up—and that the evil which we have endeavoured to remove will be only the worse for our exertion to obviate it. But this, Sir, will not hold true. It was, as it were, but a few days since, a small number of individuals were thrown upon the shores of Africa. And what is the result? Here let it be said—in the palace of legislation—that this people, but just now a handful, are rising to consequence, and to a capability of the enjoyment of political and civil rights;—and let us say to those who doubt—this is the evidence in favour of our plan! Ought not this to join all hearts, and call forth renewed exertions from those whose labours have thus far been crowned with unexpected success?

May not this be looked upon as a glorious work, the success of which has been demonstrated! And when the time shall come,—and I trust in God it will come—when this free and enlightened nation, dwelling in peace and happiness under the mild influences of its government and laws, shall have fixed deep the foundations of civilization in that distant land, hitherto only known for its wide-spread deserts and its savage race;—Oh Sir, what will be the gratitude of that people, who, transferred from the abode of their bondage, shall enjoy the rights of freemen in their native clime!—And, Oh Sir, when we look to ourselves—when we see the fertilization of those barren wastes which always mark the land of slaves—when we see a dense population of freemen—when lovely cottages and improved farms arise upon the now deserted and sterile soil—and where now deep silence reigns, we hear the chimes of Religion from the village spire;—will you not—will not every friend of his country, thank this Society for its patriotic labours? Yes! Kings might be proud of the effects which this Society will have produced. Far more glorious than all their conquests would ours be: for it would be the triumph of freedom over slavery—of liberality over prejudice—and of humanity over the vice and wretchedness, which ever wait on ignorance and servitude!

The spirit which pointed out and has attended the course of this Society,

is rapidly gaining ground in the civilized world. I trust its progress will not be impeded. I trust, Sir, that the Eagle, who now makes his eyry in the rocks and fastnesses of this land of freemen, will spread his broad pinions over other climes; and that the freedom for which our fathers contended, and which their sons know well how to prize and enjoy, may be diffused wherever the human footstep is imprinted on the earth! Yes, Sir, it must be so! The liberty of the New World, will find its way to the old. It will grow; it will flourish—for it is an imperishable principle.

I ought, perhaps, to ask pardon for the detention I have occasioned the Society, at this late hour. I ought, perhaps, to offer an apology for the strain in which I have indulged. I may have overstepped the bounds of moderation, and have appeared an enthusiast. But surely I have reason to feel the truth of my prophecies of success to this Society. I was myself at first a sceptic; but being sceptical, I did not refuse to inquire, and to be convinced. I did inquire, and I was convinced. I saw the beneficent views of this association; and that its efforts must end in good. I recanted the errors I had at first adopted, and have ever since been a liege subject to this great design.

Born, Sir, at the close of the revolution, I have lived to see great things, and great men too, in this republic—to witness events which have lifted high on the lists of national renown, our beloved country: and, now that the hoar frost of time shows that my autumn is arrived, and my fruits of experience should be gathered in, let me say that I have never seen any design, which for lasting glory and national benefit, equals that of the Society I have now the honour to address.

Let us, then, renew those efforts which have thus far worked wonders with slender means. Let the Society keep onward in its glorious course of humanity—that after times may record with blessings, the constancy of its efforts, the benevolence of its designs, and the success of its exertions.

Mr. C. then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That this Society is confirmed in the opinion heretofore expressed, that the formation of Auxiliary State Societies throughout the Union, with subordinate Associations in the several Counties, or Towns of each State, is an object of vast importance, and deserves the consideration of all the friends of the Institution.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Treasurer, for his able, faithful, and gratuitous services, during the year.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institution be presented to Mr. ASHMUN, the Colonial Agent in Liberia, for his very able and successful exertions during the year.

On motion of WM. H. FITZHUGH, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, for his long continued, disinterested, and efficient exertions, in behalf of the American Colonization Society.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Society of Friends of North Carolina, for their very liberal and persevering efforts to promote the great objects for which it was established.

On motion of Mr. W. W. SEATON, it was

Resolved, That the Society entertain a grateful sense of the aid afforded to it by the Clergy of all denominations, and that they be respectfully and earnestly requested to continue to exert their influence to advance its objects.

On motion of Mr. FITZHUGH, the Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year; and the Chair having appointed Messrs. FITZHUGH, KEY, and JONES, as a committee to report a list of names, the list submitted by them was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, the meeting tendered their thanks to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided during the evening.

On motion of Mr. FITZHUGH, the meeting then adjourned.



Letter from the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt.

In our number for January 1826, we published a letter from the Rev. Theophilus Blumhardt of Basle, Switzerland, enclosing one to Mr. Ashmun, the Colonial Agent, containing sundry inquiries in relation to the practicability and expediency, of founding a missionary establishment in Liberia or

its vicinity. The able, and very particular reply of Mr. Ashmun, appeared in our number for November, 1827. This reply, accompanied by a letter from the Board of Managers of our Society, was transmitted to Switzerland early in last year, and the communication which we now publish from Dr. Blumhardt, shows the spirit of Christian zeal and liberality towards Africa, which this correspondence has contributed to excite in the minds of the Directors of the Basle Missionary Society.

We have now the pleasure to state, that Mr. Oson, a coloured man of great respectability, selected by the *Directors* of the *Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church* of the United States, as a missionary for Liberia, is now prepared to embark, and may be expected to take passage in the first vessel destined to the Colony.

BASLE, NOVEMBER 24th, 1827.

To the Directors of the Am. Colonization Society, Washington.

Dear and Respected Gentlemen: It was early in this year, that I had the great pleasure to receive your kind and encouraging letter, of June 19th, 1826, accompanied by the highly interesting communication of your valuable Agent at Liberia, Mr. Ashmun, dated April 23d, 1826. After perusing them, I felt myself urged to bring joyful thanksgivings to our Heavenly Father, for opening to our Society so promising a field of operation, in the great work of leading benighted heathens to the saving knowledge of Christ our Saviour, and for bringing us in this glorious cause, in so desirable and friendly a connection with our Christian Brethren in America, and more particularly with the Members and Directors of your esteemed Society.

May this connection grow more and more intimate, and under the blessings of God, prove a rich source of abundant benedictions for poor Africa!

The communication of these letters to our Committee, met with the most heartfelt and lively interest on their part, and after due consideration, they resolved to enter with Christian courage, and humble confidence in the blessing of God, into that open and inviting door for missionary labours; and to see by a trial, whether the Lord will prosper our humble endeavours for the welfare and salvation of our neglected African fellow-creatures.

We then appointed three, and sometime afterwards, two more of the dear Christian Brethren, educated in our Missionary Se-

minary, for this important new Mission; and, I am happy to inform you with these lines, that they are already on their way to Africa. Their names are:

Rev. T. C. S. HANDZ,

" T. F. SESSING,

" C. G. HEGELE,

" H. H. WULFF,

" G. A. KISSLING.

The three first mentioned embarked at Gravesend, England, the 10th inst., in the "St. Andrew," Capt Dieper, and the two others will, we hope, do so, in the first days of next month.

These five single Missionaries, whom only the love of Christ urged to leave their country and relations, and to go to Africa, and who are ready to spend and to be spent, for the salvation of their Negro Brethren, enjoy our full confidence, and we beg leave to recommend them with heartfelt concern, to your Christian kindness and protection. We trust that you never shall have occasion to repent of any friendship and assistance, you will be kind enough to lend to them; and all which Christian interest and zeal for the welfare of Africa, leads you to do for these humble messengers of Christ, is, you know, done for the holy cause of that gracious Lord, who has promised to reward abundantly, even the cup of fresh water offered to one of his servants; and every mark of help and support shown to our beloved Missionaries, will be looked at with cordial thankfulness, and gratitude, not only by our Committee, but also by the numerous friends in Switzerland and Germany, who are wishing well to our undertaking.

We and our Brethren are well aware that trials will not fail, but we hope the Lord, whose work it is, will give us perseverance to overcome them in the might of his strength, and we pray fervently, that our Almighty Lord, may particularly preserve the life and health of his servants, to the glory of his holy name, and make them a blessing, and a means of enlightening and of salvation, to many an immortal soul ransomed, as ours, with the precious blood of Christ. Permit me to solicit, that they may also have a share in your prayers before the Throne of Grace.

Finally, I cannot omit to thank you, for the communication of your interesting publications. I already have orders given to

Messrs. De'Rham & Moore, in New York, (with whom also a credit has been opened to our Missionaries in Liberia,) to subscribe for them in my name, and I hope to receive very soon the numbers since published, and the following, by the care of these gentlemen, in regular succession. Should you, perhaps, publish here and there some other interesting pamphlet respecting your Colony, then I would beg you very much to send always a copy of each under my direction, to the above mentioned gentlemen in New York, to forward it speedily to me, and to have paid to you by them, the amount.

We have printed a short account of your benevolent work, which, we hope, will lead the attention of our Christian public, favourably to your Colony, and excite many children of God to pray for its prosperity. Our hearts likewise wish and pray, that the Lord may bless you, and crown your important work with a good success. Yea, may your Colony grow and blossom like a garden of God, and continue to prove a useful instrument in the hand of Providence, to beat the path for the kingdom of our adorable Redeemer, amongst the benighted and wretched population of Africa.

With the highest respect and love, in the name of the Committee of the Evangelical Missionary Society,

THEOPHILUS BLUMHARDT.



The unfortunate Moor.

A gentleman in Natchez has communicated the following account of an individual who is now offered as an emigrant to the Colony of Liberia.—The Society has every disposition to aid the unfortunate man, and it is hoped that he may take a passage in the next expedition.

NATCHEZ, (MISS.) DEC. 13, 1827.

DEAR SIR:

I address you in behalf of an unfortunate man, a native of Africa, who has been held in slavery, in this State, for thirty-nine years. A letter has been addressed to the Department of State concerning this person, under the hope that the General Government might consider him a fit subject for their interposi-

tion. As yet, however, I believe nothing has been done. Believing he might be of incalculable importance to the Colony at Liberia, I have no hesitation in offering you the suggestions of my own mind.

The person to whom I allude, we familiarly call Prince. His real name is ABDUHL RAHHAHMAN. He was born in 1762, at Tombuctoo, where his uncle, Abu-Abraham, was at that time king. The father of Prince was sent out, as Governor, to Footah Jallo, which was, at that time, a colony of, or in some manner tributary to, Tombuctoo. This country afterward became independent of the mother country, and Almam Abraham was made king. Prince, after completing his education, entered the army. He very soon rose to distinction and at the age of twenty-six was appointed to the command of an army of about two thousand men, to be employed against the Hebohs, a tribe of negroes at the north of Footah Jallo. He marched into their country, and succeeded in putting them to flight, and laid waste their towns. Believing his object accomplished, he commenced his retreat. The Hebohs, however, rallied, and by a circuitous rout and rapid marches, ambushed themselves in a narrow defile of the mountain through which Prince was to pass. He fell into the snare, and, with almost his entire army, was made prisoner and sold to the Mandingoes, and by them put on board a slave ship then upon the coast.

Prince has been the property of Col. James F. of this place, during his whole captivity. During that time, Col. F. states he has never known him intoxicated, (he makes no use of ardent spirits)—never detected him in dishonesty or falsehood—nor has he known him guilty of a mean action; and though born and raised in affluence, he has submitted to his fate without a murmur, and has been an industrious and faithful servant.

The story of this man's life is eventful and interesting. Did my conviction of the truth depend exclusively on my confidence in the fidelity of his own narrative, I could scarcely entertain a shadow of doubt. Fortunately, however, the most incredulous may be satisfied.

Dr. C. a highly distinguished physician of this place, now deceased, knew Prince intimately at Teemboo, in Footah Jallo. He was taken by prince to his own house, where, during a long

and painful illness of the disease peculiar to that climate, he was treated with kindness and humanity. They were recognized by each other in this country, and Prince now relates their first meeting here as deeply affecting. Exertions were made on the part of Dr. C. to emancipate him, and enable him to return to his native country. From causes altogether inexplicable to me, it was never effected.

That Prince is a Moor, there can be but little doubt. He is six feet in height; and though sixty-five years of age, he has the vigor of the meridian of life. When he arrived in this country, his hair hung in flowing ringlets far below his shoulders. Much against his will, his master compelled him to submit to the sheers, and this ornament, which the Moor would part with in his own country only with his life, since that time he has entirely neglected. It has become coarse, and in some degree curly. His skin, also, by long service in the sun, and the privations of bondage, has been materially changed; and his whole appearance indicates the Foolah rather than the Moor. But Prince states explicitly, and with an air of pride, that not a drop of negro blood runs in his veins. He places the negro in a scale of being infinitely below the Moor. His prejudices, however, have been so far overcome as to allow him to marry; and he now has a numerous offspring.

At my own request, Prince often visits me. He is extremely modest, polite, and intelligent. I have frequently examined him in the geography of his own and contiguous countries—their political condition, forms of government, manners and customs, religion, &c. &c. His knowledge is accurate to the minutest degree, so far as I have compared it with the best authorities.—He possesses a large stock of valuable information of the countries south of the Great Desert. North of that, he has never travelled.

Prince was educated and perhaps is still, *nominally* at least, a Mohamedan. I have conversed with him much upon this subject, and find him friendly disposed toward the Christian religion. He is extremely anxious for an Arabic Testament. He has heard it read in English, and admires its precepts. His principal objections are, that *Christians do not follow them*. His reasoning upon this subject is pertinent, and, to our shame, is almost

unanswerable. I can only remind him of the fallibility of man, and, from his own position, endeavor to show him the necessity of the great Atonement, and the mercy of God through Christ to erring man.

The father of Prince died soon after the capture of his son.—His brother Almam Abduhl Gahdric succeeded to the throne, and, I believe, is the present reigning monarch. Prince states that he himself is entitled to the throne from this circumstance. His brother is of the half blood; his mother being an African.—This circumstance, it appears, provided there is no disparity in moral qualities, creates a preference. But he has no wish to enter again the bustle of public life. Many years of servitude have entirely subdued his ambition for power. He will be happy—he speaks to me upon this subject with a countenance beaming with joy—if he can return to his native country, live the friend of the white man, and die in the land of his fathers.

I would here mention that Col. F. is ready to give him up without an equivalent. I have also explained to Prince the object of the establishment at Liberia. He speaks with gratitude of the benevolent design; and, taking into view the very short distance between that place and his own country, he feels assured he can be of very great service to that colony.

I now commend him to the favourable consideration of your Society. I cannot persuade myself but that you will seize with avidity an instrument that appears so completely adapted to your wants. Is it impossible—is it *improbable* that Abduhl Rahhahman may become the chief pioneer of civilization to unenlightened Africa—that, armed with the Bible, he may be the foremost of that band of pilgrims who shall roll back the mighty waves of darkness and superstition, and plant the cross of the Redeemer upon the furthestmost mountains of Kong! Wishing, Rev. Sir, the humane Society of which you are the able organ, all the success that so noble a cause merits, and commending it to the guidance of Him who doeth all things well, I remain with the highest respect, &c.

Reports made to the Maryland and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

Several Memorials from Societies auxiliary to our Institution, have been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Committee to whom these memorials were referred, use the following language in their Report:

“The American Colonization Society, of which the petitioners are branches, has been with silent and temperate influence winning the favour of the country; and your Committee consider the slow and rational progress of this Society in public opinion, as illustrating the sound principles on which it has been conducted, and furnishing a presage of its durability and usefulness. Instituted in 1816 at Washington, and comprising among its originators men whose names are engraved on the tablets of our country’s greatness, it met with powerful and numerous adversaries. The gradual developement of its objects, and the light of genius and patriotism, which has brilliantly displayed its happy operation on the best interests of our country, have redeemed and vindicated its character, and it now stands before us, arrayed in all the inviting attractions of pure and unmingled philanthropy.

“The Colony at Liberia has assumed a permanent, well defined, enlightened and flourishing character. Education and social order have been faithfully promoted, a regular and humane intercourse kept up with the natives, and a powerful influence adverse to the slave trade, has been maintained, and is extending. Your Committee think the objects of the American Colonization Society, merit the attention of our National Councils and the favour of our State; and in accordance with these views report, &c.”

Mr. Hope, Chairman of a select Committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, to whom was referred the Memorial of sundry citizens of Harford county, relative to negro slavery, recently made a Report, from which we publish the following extract.

“In the opinion of your Committee, the American Colonization Society is the great and last hope of the slave-holding states. The plan of this Society for removing gradually, and with their own consent, the whole black population of the country, to colo-

nies on the western coast of Africa, is no longer a speculative one. The colonies have been established, and are flourishing to a great extent; hundreds of coloured persons have already been transported thither at the expense of the company, and their population is constantly swelling with fresh arrivals from the United States. These colonies are widely extending themselves along the shores of that fertile and productive country: Civilization, letters, laws, religion and happiness, prevail among them, and the blessings of a free government are already theirs. Under such auspices, and with such advantages, both they and we have the surest hope that in a few years, free and enlightened nations will take place of our infant settlements. Your Committee say *our* infant settlements, for since our appropriation for their support, we surely may claim some little merit in the work, and succeed, at least, (as all other states under the same circumstances must do,) to a co-protectorship of these colonies, with the Society.

“Your Committee have no fear that Maryland will ever lose sight of her great stake in this enterprise, nor but what she will again and always, show herself ready to act when suitable occasions present themselves. With our aid five hundred negroes were removed to Africa the last year, and when the Society may find itself in sufficient strength to increase the annual number of emigrants from five hundred to five or ten thousand, your Committee believe our government will not be found backward in making a proportional contribution.”



Auxiliary Societies.

Resolutions of the Jackson county (Geo.) Auxiliary Colonization Society.

We have received with great pleasure, a letter from the Secretary of the Colonization Society in Jackson county, Georgia, stating that although subsequently to the adoption of sundry resolutions by this Society, in the month of April, 1825, (published in the African Repository for May of the same year,) many circumstances were combined to retard its operations,

yet, that the excitement produced by these circumstances, has in a great measure subsided, and that the public mind seems better than ever "prepared to receive information, and to repel the charges too frequently brought against the best of causes." At the late annual meeting of that Society, the following *Resolutions* were unanimously adopted.

At the Annual Meeting of the Jackson county Auxiliary Colonization Society, on the first day of September, 1827, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas this Society, notwithstanding the great discouragements arising out of the ill founded jealousies and fears of the South, relative to the *ultimate* designs of the North, and the Parent Society for Colonizing the *free* persons of colour, and such as may be by their respective owners from time to time emancipated; do, in the fullest confidence in the patriotism and philanthropy of the Parent Society, again renew to each other the solemn pledge of fidelity and perseverance. Believing (as we always have,) that it is one of the greatest National and Christian enterprises, and that the jealousies and fears of our fellow-citizens do not arise from the want of *equal* patriotism, but from the want of correct information; in order, therefore, that this may be partially obtained, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society, do address a letter to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, together with this Preamble and Resolutions, requesting that the Annual Reports, from 1824 inclusive, and the African Repository from the same date, be forwarded to this Society, subject only to postage; and thenceforth in succession for at least 3 years, to be by the Society distributed according to their best judgment, and with a view to enlist the feelings, and efficient aid of their fellow-citizens, in so laudable and very interesting enterprise.

Resolved, That the Treasurer transmit by mail, all the money in the treasury, to Richard Smith, Esq., Treasurer of the Parent Society, at the City of Washington, retaining only so much as may be required for incidental expenses.

The Society then adjourned, to the first Saturday in March next.

Colonization Society of Cumberland county, N. C.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, friendly to the formation of a Society auxiliary to the Society for *Colonizing the Free People of Colour*, was held at the town house in Fayetteville, on the afternoon of Monday, the 14th inst.

On motion of the Hon. Henry Potter, Louis D. Henry, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John A. Cameron was appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were fully explained by the Chairman, and by the Rev. Mr. Nourse, Agent of the Colonization Society; and the Constitution for a Society, submitted and adopted.

The meeting proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were duly elected, viz.

Louis D. Henry, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Benjamin Robinson,		Rev. Colin McIver,
Rev. Wm. Wiley,		Dr. Thos. N. Cameron.

Managers.

Jesse Birdsall,		John Huske,
John W. Wright,		Beverly Rose,
Jno. A. Cameron,		Ch's. T. Haigh,
John Hall,		William Nott.

William J. Anderson, *Secretary*.

Edward Lee Winslow, *Treasurer*.

Colonization Society of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Chester county Auxiliary Colonization Society, and others friendly thereto, convened at the court house in West Chester, pursuant to public notice, on the evening of the 6th of the 2d month, 1828.

The object of the meeting being stated by the President, Jesse Kersey arose and addressed the meeting, giving a history of the origin of slavery, its progress in the civilized world, the abolition of the slave trade, and the present state of the Colony at Liberia, in Africa; and concluded, by reading a circular addressed by the Colonists themselves, to their brethren in the U. States.

Simeon Seigfried offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the purpose of enlightening the public mind on the subject of colonizing the blacks of this country, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, and the advantages to result therefrom; it be recommended to those friendly to the cause, to associate in their respective neighbourhoods, for the purpose of procuring, and circulating amongst their neighbours, all publications containing authentic information on the subject, which may be within their reach; and that this Society particularly recommended to such, to procure and circulate the *African Repository and Colonial Journal*," a monthly work, published "by order of the American Colonization Society," at Washington city; a work in which will be found accurate information concerning the plans and prospects of the Parent Society; minute accounts of its operations, and of the condition and progress of the Colony; essays calculated to advance the interests of the Colony and the cause of African improvement; information from Foreign Associations, on the subject of colonization and the slave trade, the abolition of slavery; and many other matters relating to the cause generally, of a highly interesting and useful nature.—[*Philadelphian*.

An Essay for the Fourth of July,

On the American Colonization Society. By the Rev. Stephen Foster, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

We have perused this essay with sincere and heartfelt pleasure. May the sentiments here expressed, become those of every Christian Minister throughout the Union, and the next Anniversary of our National Independence, prove their efficiency in support of our Society.

I wish the advocates of the objection would adduce, from ancient or modern times, a single instance of colonization, in which greater obstacles have been surmounted with fewer losses; where success so signal has crowned efforts so feeble; where subordination to wholesome laws has been yielded with greater promptness; where privations have been borne with a fortitude more buoyant; where twenty-eight men, without experience or disci-

pline, have encountered one thousand five hundred armed savages, with a cooler courage, a sterner resistance and a happier triumph. The friends of the enterprise must ever regard it as an incident worth noticing in the Colony's history, that in less than a year from its settlement on Cape Montserado, it resisted and defeated a greater force, than, in any human probability, can again be mustered by all the petty sovereignties that surround it. The signal success, with which it has overcome the early embarrassments of its settlement, is an auspicious omen of its future character. A tissue of circumstances in its infant fortunes seems to have been woven by the finger of God, to try its virtue, to stimulate its powers, develop its resources, give stability, permanence and maturity to its operations, and present it to the benevolent and liberally-minded, as a focal point for their efforts to meet upon in behalf of degraded, forgotten Africa.

But perhaps it may be imagined, notwithstanding all this, that I am urging the claims of the Society prematurely; that the benevolence of our countrymen has not expanded wide enough to embrace it with the cordiality, and support it with the munificence, to which it is entitled; that there are yet many faithful disciples of Mammon, so jealous for the safety of their own pockets, as to raise a clamour against the Society, and say that it espouses the cause of indiscriminate emancipation, and is stirring uneasiness and disaffection among your slaves. Clamours like this have been raised against every object of a tendency beneficent to the African race. They were raised against Wilberforce, Clarkson and Pitt, through their 20 years' struggle to abolish the slave-trade. They arose ten years ago against the formation of the Society I am pleading for. They have been urged against various points of its operations since, and they continue to hover around it still. But their impetuosity is wasted; their keenness is blunted; their effect is vanishing, like the visions of the Middle Ages before the blaze of the Reformation. They are contrary to the principles of its constitution, to its uniform procedure, and the resolutions from time to time adopted as guides of its conduct. How does the Colonization Society foment disaffection among slaves? It wishes to colonize with their own consent such people of colour as are already free, and such hereafter as may become so. It "disclaims on the one hand the design of interfering with the legal rights and obligations of slavery, and on the other of perpetuating its existence within the limits of the country." (See Mr. Fitzhugh's Resolutions, *African Repository*, vol. i. p. 335.) It is exactly fitted for that class of our fellow-citizens, who wish to free their slaves but not to retain them in America; who wish to place them in a community of their own, where they may taste the joys, sustain the honours, and be stimulated by the lofty aspirings of freemen; where their colour shall be the common colour, and where a darkness of skin shall neither cramp the expansive tendencies of their intellects, slacken the vigour of their efforts, nor in any way establish an insuperable barrier between them and the first honours of the state. Cannot this class of our

countrymen be indulged with permission to free their slaves and send them to Africa, without being harassed with the odious charge, that they are sowing disaffection among the slaves of others?

It has long been a matter of just regret among the discerning and well informed, that they cannot free their slaves without adding to their wretchedness; that so many as they manumit and retain here, so many materials they turn loose on the community to be manufactured into every form of indolence, degradation, and vice. This is so far matter of undeniable fact, that the increase of a free black population among us has been regarded as a greater evil than the increase of slaves. The manumitted slave in America finds himself insulated from the world; without a home of his own, without a community of his own, without a country of his own, without a government of his own, without any system, intellectual or moral, in which his own individual existence forms a part of the machinery. Thus situated by himself, thus dislocated from humanity, he casts about for some plan of meliorating his condition. This is to go to the land of his fathers. (See Memorial of the free people of colour in Baltimore. *African Repository*, vol. ii. p. 295.) But those, who attempt to aid him in the enterprise, are shot at with the calumny, You are stirring disaffection among our slaves. Where now are his incentives to action, his stimulants to noble enterprise, his motives to virtue and dissuasives from vice? Where are those elastic principles of the soul which need the hand of culture, the hope of reward, the prospect of distinction, to bring them to a vigorous and energetic maturity? They have died away for want of aliment in the heart of their unfortunate possessor, and they have left his soul a withered monument of intellectual vacancy, for seven unclean spirits to enter and take up their abode. He abandons himself to idleness, dissipation and want. Theft, robbery, imprisonment, follow in their train, and some loathsome sickness caps the climax of his wretchedness. He is severed from the sympathies of earthly friends.—The heart rendered hard by criminal habit, seldom yields to the grace of the gospel. Where are his prospects of a better world, dying detested for his crimes in this?

To say that such wretchedness is the invariable fate of all the free black population of our country, would be denying those numerous instances which exist to the honour of the African character, and the encouragement of those who seek its melioration. But to say that it prevails to a degree unexampled among the whites, would be a feeble expression of the conviction of those states, in which the evil I am speaking of, has had time to unveil its legitimate features. In the state of Virginia the free coloured people are 37,000, of whom not 200 are proprietors of land. In Pennsylvania the free coloured people compose only 1 to 34 of the state-population, but more than 1 to 3 of the prison-population. Of the white inhabitants of that state, there is one convict to about 3,000, and of the coloured, 1 to 180; that is 16 times as many coloured convicts as white, in proportion to the re-

lative numbers of both; i. e. the degraded state of the coloured people compared with the whites, is 16 to 1, in that section of country.

There are now in our country 250,000 free people of colour, increasing on a moderate estimate at the rate of 5,000 a year. Is this fact regarded by any patriot with indifference? But, what can the patriot do? reduce them back to their former slavery? Arabs might do it, but not Americans. The only feasible remedy for the evil appears to be colonization. Can any, but the misinformed or illiberal, denounce this patriotic undertaking as a plot to create disaffection among your slaves? A man, who can tamely behold the existence of such an evil, who can refrain from embracing the speediest method of removing it, or who, for the sake of an ephemeral popularity, can smooth it over with empty and flattering declamation on national pride and national honour, is not a patriot in the highest sense; only so through the mere grace of a vitiated nomenclature. For he overlooks those principles of virtue and vice, that lie scattered in the groundwork of his country's safety, and from which her honour or degradation must spring.—I trust there is hardly to be found an individual on this day, which commemorates the birth of our independence, whose heart does not throb for his country's glory. What object is nearer allied to the sympathies and prayers of such a heart, than to contribute to extend that liberty we celebrate? Is not the 4th day of July embalmed in our memories by the blood of our fathers? consecrated to the genius of enlightened freedom? commemorative of an event on which heaven has smiled? Is there not a moral dignity presiding around it in the heart of every true American, that seeks to guard its associations from the alloy with which every thing earthly is polluted, and, that, against the huzzas vociferated on its celebration to "the god of this world," by an intemperate and giddy rabble, utters, in its defence, with more than the vehemence of classic inspiration, a "*Procul, O procul este profani!*" But what object can you find so congenial to this moral dignity of feeling, as to rear on the shore of another continent a new nation of another colour; to plant the standard of civil liberty on that shore, where the horrors of despotism have been mingled only with the horrors of the slave-trade; to overspread the sea-coast from the Zaire to the Gambia, a soil of unexampled tropical fertility, with happy communities of coloured freemen, carrying to their countrymen the arts and civilization they have learned from ours, and determined in the spirit of American missions, to spread into Africa's deepest interior, the joys of the great salvation, and to publish, to yet unknown tribes on the Niger, the growing honours of that Redeemer, to whom they are given for an everlasting inheritance?

There is another consideration in favour of this object, that seems to claim some attention here. It is the prevalence of enlightened and Christian enterprise. Seventeen years ago we had no American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; now that Society expends annually 64,000 dollars, and has near 200 laborers already in the field. Twelve years ago

the American Bible Society was not formed; now it can expend annually 65,000 dollars. Ten years ago the American Education Society was not formed; now it has a permanent fund of 60,000 dollars. Why need I pause to detail numerous facts kindred to these? They all go to show, that there is a spirit of enlightened and pious enterprise increasing simultaneously in different sections of our country and our globe. It has gained an energy, a dignity, and a moral worth, which shame the slanders of jealousy and ignorance. It was once encaged in the ark of a mysterious guardianship, when the error and superstition of the middle ages brooded over the prospects of man. But those turbid waters have subsided. It now rides abroad in its majesty; and the wilderness and the solitary place are made glad for it. It is the precursor of the reign of God over his revolted children. It announces the jubilees of that kingdom, whose beginning was announced by a choir of angels.

In all this progress of enlightened sentiment and philanthropic action, was it to be credited, that a redundant population of 250,000 should be forgotten in the midst of us, without an effort made on our part to save them from their wretchedness, and our country from conniving at or sharing in their debasement? Or is the miser-appalling fact, that it will cost an immense sum of money, enough to palsy any effort projected for their relief? The enterprise advances. The hearts of our countrymen will burn with a devotion too pure to be quenched with the miser's logick; they will expand with a liberality too wide to be shut within his coffers; and they will kindle with a patriotism too exalted to bow with a cringing servility to his maxims.

The Colonization object had long been regarded with fond desire by those, who looked forward to the permanent glory of our thriving Republic. But they seemed to wish it, rather than to see how it could be realized. They seemed to view it almost as one of those delightful visions, that charm but to delude us; as a beautiful edifice of fairy construction, that recedes at once from this world's grossness; as some celestial beauty, that commands the homage of a thousand admirers, but flies, like the spirits of Elysium, from the contact of flesh and blood. They wanted it to be real, and could not rest without testing the possibility of its being so. They projected plans, adopted resolutions, and addressed petitions. As early as the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and again in the year 1816, the legislature of Virginia addressed the Executive of our nation, desiring that a territory might be purchased by the United States on the western coast of Africa, to form an asylum for free people of colour. About the same time S. J. Mills was urging the mistaken, though well meant project, of obtaining for that purpose a township of land within the limits of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.— Subsequent to that the legislature of Tennessee passed a resolution, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress, “to give to the government of the United States, all the aid in their power; in devising and carrying into effect a plan, which may have for its object the colonizing, in

some distant country, of the free people of colour within the limits of the United States, or any of their territories." (Af. Rep. vol. i. p. 250.) The Colonization Society was formed in the city of Washington, Dec. 1816. Since that time resolutions, similar to the one I have copied, have been adopted by about half of the states of the Union. But the wants of the Society are great and pressing. Multitudes of free coloured people are waiting to receive from American charity that pecuniary aid, which is necessary to settle them with peace and comfort on their fathers' soil.

But while I am multiplying facts of this nature, I forget the patience of my readers, and the just limits of the present essay. Is not the cause which these facts seem to vindicate, eminently a cause of humanity, of liberality and of God? Shall we prove ourselves recreant to its support and encouragement? Shall we let it pass on, without lending to its friends our hearty co-operation? Or, instead of labouring to promote its success, shall we betake ourselves to the monotony of those worn-out objections, which repetition has rendered stale, and refutation contemptible?



Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

An Auxiliary, denominated the Mount Zion Colonization Society, has recently been established in Buckingham county, Virginia, and the following gentlemen elected officers, viz:—

John M. Walker, Esq. *President.*

Rev. Thomas Burge, *Vice-President.*

Managers.

Rev. William Pennel,
William Staples,
John Carson,

Robert H. Walthall,
Benjamin P. Walker,

James Staples, Esq. *Treasurer.*

David B. Phelps, *Secretary.*

Ashborough, Randolph county, Feb. 3, 1828.

At a meeting of the citizens of Randolph county, North Carolina, held in the Court House, pursuant to public notice: Major William Hogan was called to the Chair, and Jonathan Worth, Esq. appointed Secretary; whereupon the following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting organize itself into a Society, auxiliary to the North Carolina Colonization Society.

A Constitution was then proposed by the Rev. James Nourse, Agent of the American Colonization Society, which being read and amended, was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then chosen officers:

Major William Hogan, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Phinehas Nixon, | Dr. William W. Turner.

Managers.

Hugh Moffatt, Esq.	Col. John Wood,
Col. Benj. Elliott,	Col. George Hoover,
Samuel Hill,	Hugh M'Cain,
Elisha Coffin, Esq.	Jesse Walker.

Gen. Alexander Gray, *Secretary.*

Jonathan Worth, Esq. *Treasurer.*

On motion of Gen. Gray, a committee of three were appointed to select a proper person to deliver an Address at this place, on the 4th of July next.

Auxiliary Society of Rowan county, North Carolina.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Salisbury, met at the Court House, on the 12th day of February, 1828; and on motion, Col. Thomas G. Polk was called to the Chair, and S. Silliman appointed Secretary.

On motion of C. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That this meeting organize itself into a Society, auxiliary to the North Carolina State Colonization Society.

The Rev. Mr. Nourse then addressed the meeting, and explained, in very appropriate terms, the object of the Parent Society; at the same time giving a short sketch of the history of the Colony of Liberia on the coast of Africa, where it is the object of this Society to assist in colonizing those free persons of colour in the United States who may be willing to go; giving an account also of the trade of the Colony, its resources, the products of the soil, moral character and condition of the colonists, laws and government; all tending to show its favourable condition, and showing that it is a true American Colony.

After the adoption of a Constitution, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Reck, the chairman appointed a committee to nominate officers; the following persons were nominated and accepted:

Thomas G. Polk, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Jesse Rankin, | John Reck.

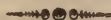
Managers.

Thomas L. Cowan,	Michael Brown,
H. C. Jones,	John Giles,
James Martin, Jr.	D. F. Caldwell,
R. H. Alexander,	Charles Fisher,

Alexander Long, *Treasurer*.

Samuel Silliman, *Secretary*.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, the chairman appointed R. H. Alexander, Michael Brown, and Charles Fisher, a committee, to select a suitable person to deliver an Oration, in behalf of the Society, on the 4th of July next.



Intelligence from Liberia.

By the United States' Ship Ontario, despatches have been received from Liberia, bearing date up to the 21st of December; representing the Colony to be in health, peace, and prosperity. The highly interesting letter from Mr. Ashmun, will be published in our next number. We extract from it a few sentences.

"The established state of the Colony—a treasure of past experience—the confirmed health of the settlers—our better knowledge of materials for every useful work—and, a path trodden smooth by use, begin, now, as the fruit of perseverance in the unfavourable circumstances of former years, to requite in a fuller measure, the labour and expense bestowed on the improvements of the Colony. Every month adds to it some new acquisitions, discloses some new resources—or produces some new valuable improvement. The dry season is but just settled. Four new decked schooners have, however, been already built, fitted for sea, and actually gone abroad under the flag of the Colony. Three more of the same description, all new, will follow in a very few weeks—and these exclusive of three more decked vessels, and a variety of open coasting craft before in use. Most of these vessels have been wholly built at Monrovia, of country materials, except iron, copper, pitch and cordage.—

We have the present year succeeded in introducing cows into the Colony from the interior. Formerly they were prohibited, and male cattle only suffered to be sent to market. We have now fourteen cows, and begin to get milk in considerable plenty. We have a path open, about 120 miles towards the Northeast; by which we receive as many bullocks as we choose to order.

We have at length, succeeded in possessing ourselves of that invaluable animal, the horse. Francis Devany deserves the credit of introducing the first, a vigorous steed, a few weeks since. Several others are now ordered."

Mr. Ashmun then proceeds to mention the different species of domestic animals and products rearing, and which it is believed will ever hereafter abound in the Colony. We must defer his statement until next month.



Progress of the Society.

We have now reached the conclusion of our third volume.—The operations of the Society during the year just past, have been attended with great success; and the Colony, to the improvement and enlargement of which they have been directed, now exhibits a degree of strength and prosperity most cheering and animating to all the friends of Africa. Its population exceeds twelve hundred, of which, more than five hundred have been introduced during the year.

The Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the United States, published in our number for December, is itself an incontrovertible argument for the humanity and benevolence of our scheme. It is the united and grateful voice of the people of Liberia, enumerating their privileges and blessings, acknowledging their obligations to the Society, offering devout praise to Heaven that they were ever conducted to the shores of Africa, and urging all the friends of their race to prosecute with unabated courage and vigour the high enterprise of patriotism and charity; of the practicableness of which, they themselves furnish the most convincing and joyous evidence. Twelve hun-

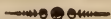
dred people extending the influence of their laws and their example over more than one hundred and forty miles of coast, occupying for purposes of trade and with expectations of settlement, eight stations on this line, with a soil prolific in the best productions of the tropics, a commerce lucrative already, and to which is opening an immense field for hopeful exertion, contented with their lot, and enthusiastic in their efforts, with every incitement to industry and deeds that merit honor;—*they* appeal to their Brethren—*they* entreat that they may not be left to share their privileges and blessings alone. And to us do they address themselves.—In behalf of an unfortunate and depressed race scattered throughout our land, subjected to disabilities almost innumerable, and never likely to be removed,—but for which, in Africa, the path is open to knowledge, to wealth, to office, and to fame,—they solicit our charity. Patriotism, Philanthropy, and Religion, enforce their plea, and leave it impossible for indolence or indifference to obtain acquittal at the tribunal of conscience. The awful considerations of duty and interest, which sustain the claim now presented in favour of the free coloured population of this Union, should create a resolute and simultaneous movement for their removal, in private society and in the councils of government. There is no time to be lost.—The evil which, by the accomplishment of this work, it may be shown possible to remedy, already formidable, rapidly gains strength by every moment's delay, and, unchecked, must soon, very soon, become too powerful to be subdued. Every year, every month, we hesitate, some ray of our faint and trembling hope is darkened. We feel impelled, therefore, by motives too sacred to be resisted, to impress upon the mind of every one who may peruse our journal, the necessity of doing *now*, and *with his might*, all in his power for an Institution, which has been justly regarded, we believe, as opening the only way of relief from, if not the only, the heaviest of our national misfortunes.

We are grateful to the Almighty, that our cause has gained such valuable accessions of strength and of talent during the year. The establishment of three State Societies, and subordinate Associations numerous and active throughout the Union; the able and vigorous efforts of the conductors of the periodical press in our behalf; the powerful influence of the Clergy of eve-

ry name, and their noble and united exertions to render the recollections of the Anniversary of our National Independence subsidiary to our design; the increasing approbation of the State Legislatures; the receipt of funds much exceeding those of any former year:—these are some of the circumstances by which the Benign Author and Sustainer of every benevolent work, has been pleased recently to favour that which commands our humble labours.

When we reflect that eleven years only have elapsed since the origin of this Society, and consider the difficulties inseparable from the nature of the design, viewed in its relations both to this country and to Africa, we feel that to have expected more at the present time than has been accomplished, would have been unreasonable. We rejoice in our success. Nine State Societies have been formed to aid our Institution; nine, and we believe more than nine, State Legislatures have given to it their approbation. Let all our friends do their duty, and what may we not anticipate from their efforts the present year? Before its close, Auxiliary Associations might be organized in every County of the Union—the funds of the Society augmented tenfold—the Nation become ready to apply its powers and resources to effect a scheme worthy of her greatness and her glory. To her the appeal is made:

“Oh to thy godlike destiny arise—
Awake, and meet the purpose of the skies.”



Eminent Liberality.

Such a letter as the following will kindle new zeal in the minds of all friendly to African Colonization. This letter was received after the list of donations was placed in the hands of the printer, and the one here mentioned will therefore be included in the list for next month.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 27, 1828.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq.

Treasurer of the Am. Colonization Society.

DEAR SIR:

Annexed you have S. & M. Allen & Co's. draft for one hundred dollars, to aid the funds of the A. C. Society; and

you may consider me as one of the "one hundred persons" in the proposition of "Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', N. Y." and this amount as the first annual payment. May the Lord prosper your Society yet a thousand fold.

Yours very resp'y.

JASPER CORNING,
of Charleston, S. C.

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from the 31st of January
to 29th Feb. 1828.*

Collections, &c. by Rev. Moses M. Henckle, as follows, viz:

At Cincinnati, Ohio,	\$10 87½
Coshocton, ,,	4
Columbus, ,,	12 25
Clark county, ,,	8 23½
Chillicothe, ,,	19 63
Madison, ,,	5 64
Donation from Ohio State Col. Soc'y.	30
Do. from Cincinnati do.	100
Subscriptions to Repository,	16
	<hr/> \$206 63
From D. Asberman, Chetango, N. York,	8
From inmates of Pen. Fem. Refuge, Boston, per Rev. D. Bolles,	1 62
Collection in Presbyterian Church, Succasunny, New Jersey, per Hon. Lewis Condict,	13 38
Do. in Sand creek Church, Decatur co. Indiana, per S. G. Lowry, Esq.	5
Repository,	104
Mrs. Cornelia K. Stribbling, of Norfolk, Va. per J. McPhail, Esq.	10
"A friend to the Society", at Fredericksburg, Va.	187
Collection in Presbyterian Church at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, per David Morrison, through Hon. Mr. Metcalf,	15
Rev. Wm. Meade, of Frederick co. Va. per a legacy by his sister, Lucy F. Meade,	420
Aux'y. Society, Troy, Miama co., Ohio, per Hon. Wm. McLean,	10
Do. York, Pa. per J. Schmidt, Esq. Treasurer,	6
Rev. S. C. Stratton, Snow Hill, Maryland,	5

Carried forward, \$991 63

Brought forward, \$991 63

D. Hall, Esq. of New York, formerly of Boston, sundry collections, as follows:

"Bradford East Parish, collected July 9,	\$8 40
N. Yarmouth, Me.—partly by females of his Bible class, and partly by other females of his parish,—to constitute Rev. Asa Cummings a life member, 30	
Wilbraham, collected July 4,	8 91
Springfield, do. do.	4 59
Charleston (Mass.) Female Religious charitable Society, by Miss S. G. Payson, Treasurer,	20
Monroe co. (Miss.) Maj. Wm. H. Craven, by H. Hill, ..	5
Easthampton, collected July 4,	\$5
Miss E. Strong's School,	5
Monthly Concert,	10
	— 20
Westborough, Mellen, Esq. (per Mr. Niles)	1
Andover, Dea Mark Newman,	8
Cumington, female friend,	1
Andover Theological Seminary, collected July 4, ..	13

\$119 90

Postages,	\$1
Paid postage and freight of box to Portland, ..	38
Amt. recv'd. of Mellen, (retained by Mr. Niles) 1	
	— 2 38

\$116 52

Interest,	5"
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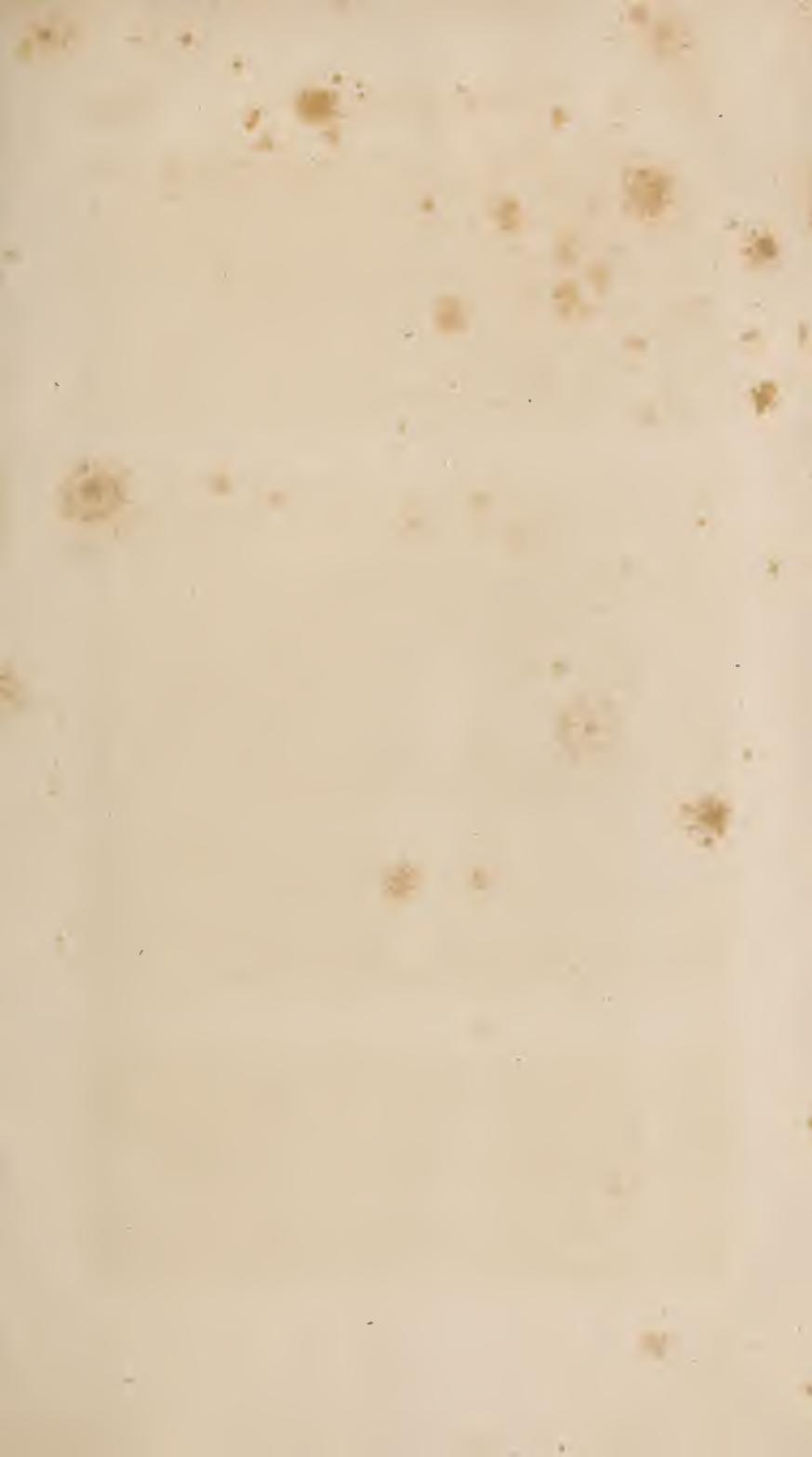
121 52

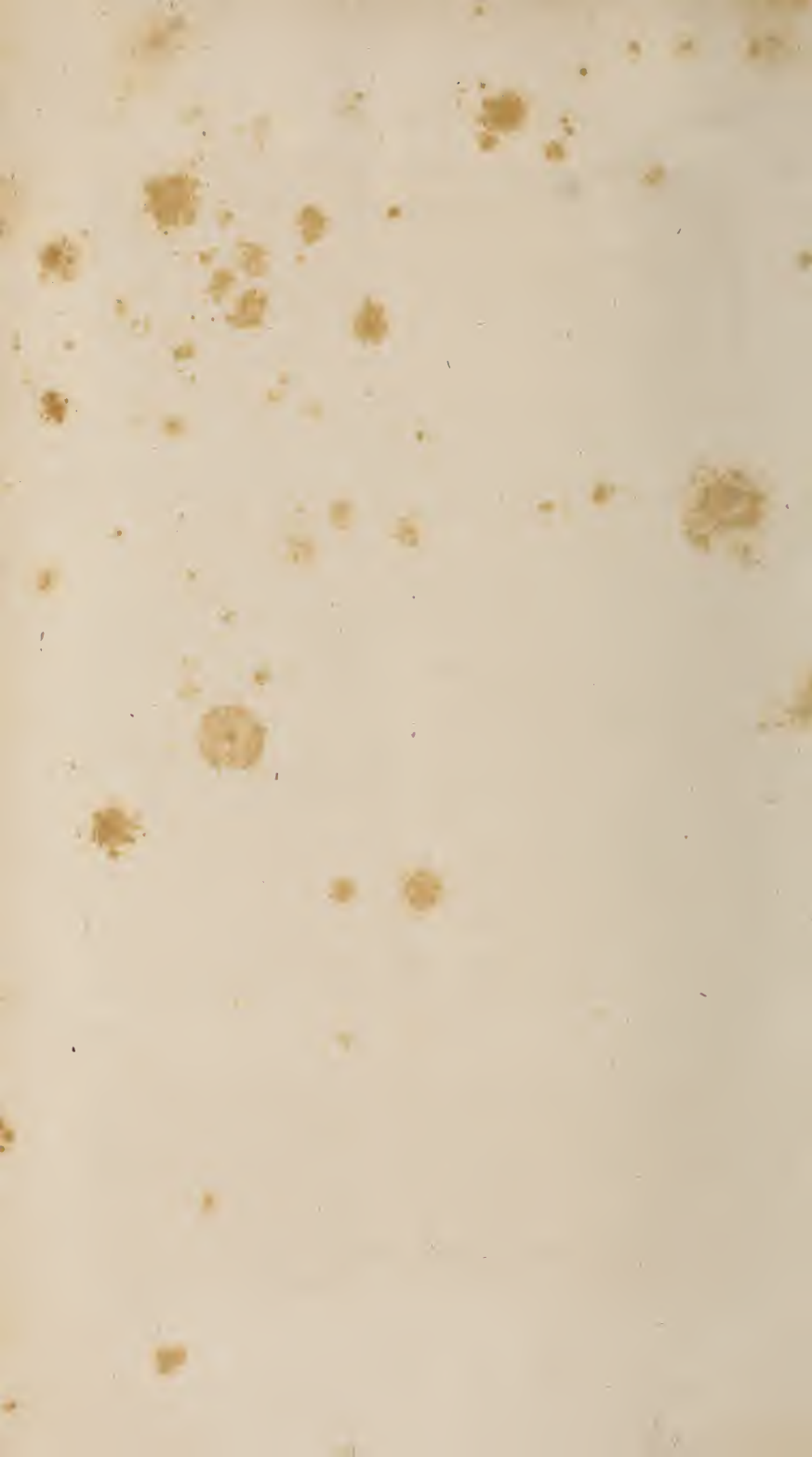
The State of Maryland, its annual subscription,	1000
Rev. Robt. Logan of Botetourt county, Va. per Fr. Button,	11 06

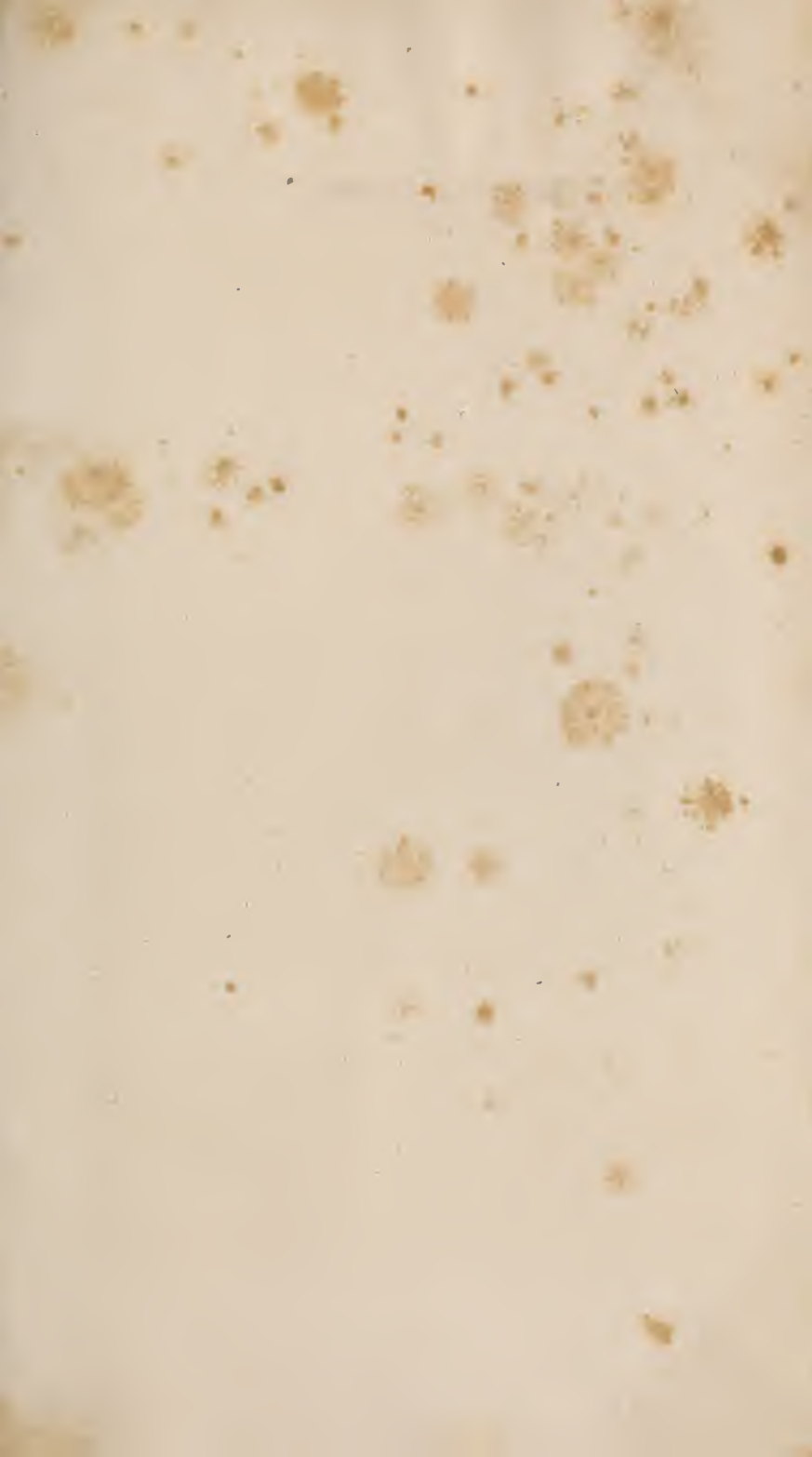
\$2,124 21

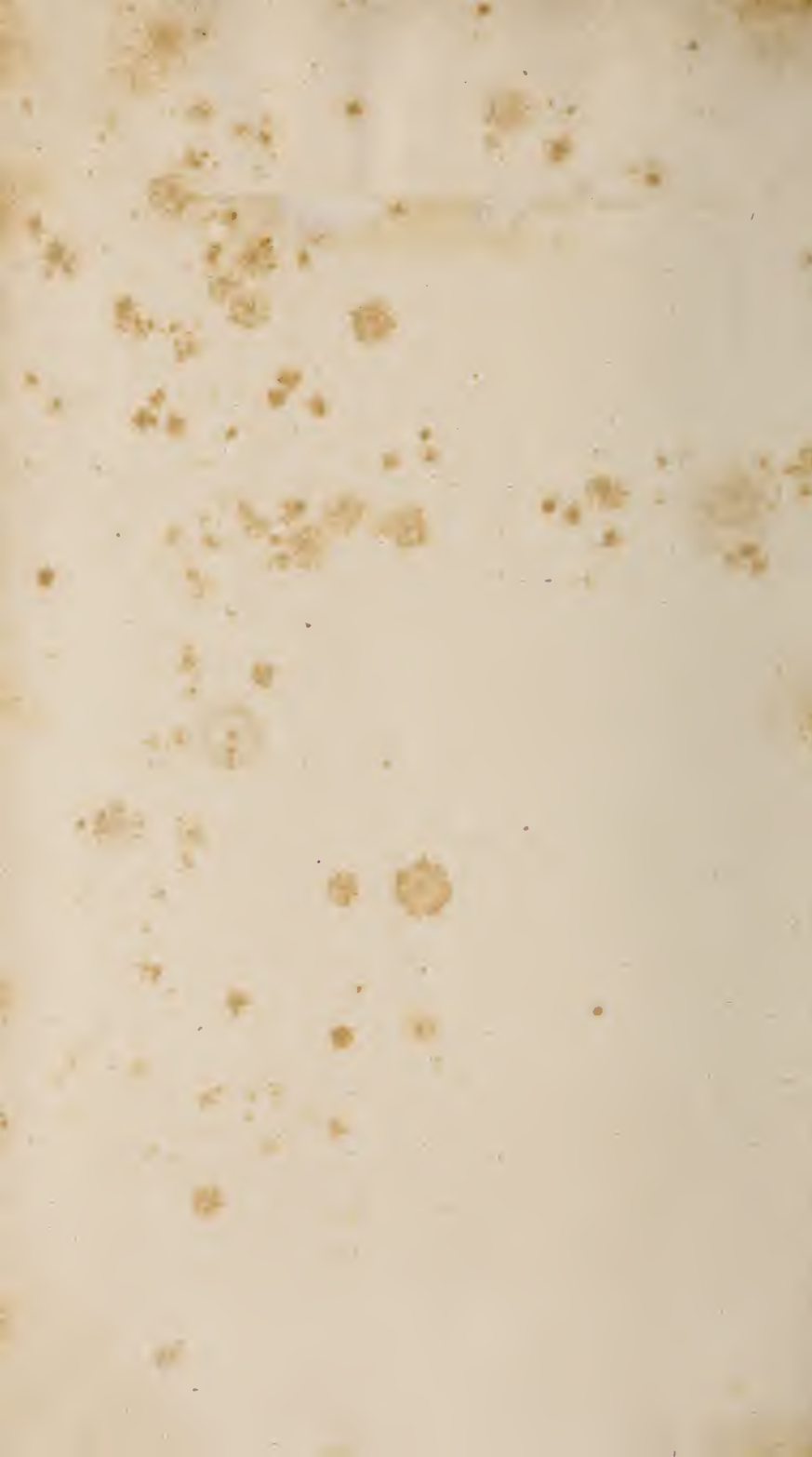
We ought before this, to have acknowledged the kindness of Capt. Ferguson, of the steamboat running between Baltimore and Norfolk; who conveyed a number of emigrants from the former to the latter place, at a very reduced price,—thus making a donation to the Society, of \$25.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.







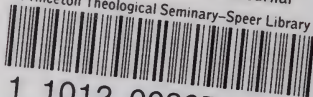


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